

CIA/DDO/TERR 75-01 DESPOSITION OF PERSONS INVOLVED
IN INTERNATL TERR INCIDENTS SECRET/NFD/WI

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*Disposition of Persons Involved
in International Terrorist Incidents*

~~Secret~~

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DISPOSITION OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN
INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS

The following is a listing by country of the disposition of persons who were involved in international terrorist incidents from 1970 through mid-February 1975. At present, 21 persons are being held by the following seven countries: Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Paraguay, and the United Kingdom. Among the 140 persons who were released, only 11 are known to have completed prison sentences. Forty-seven persons escaped punishment by being granted safe passage during a terrorist operation. Eleven others were released on the demands of fellow terrorists. In some cases the final disposition of the terrorist is not known. Each incident has been reported in detail in the Weekly Situation Report on International Terrorism.

Argentina. On 26 July 1974 Argentina announced that it was extraditing to Mexico the two hijackers, an American and a Guatemalan, who diverted a Braniff Airlines jet on 2 July 1971 from the U.S. to Mexico and then to Buenos Aires. The Mexican government, which had paid the hijackers a ransom for the release of the passengers, requested their extradition. The number of Argentinian terrorists imprisoned for attacking foreigners in Argentina is not known.

Australia. On 6 September 1973 a Fatah official documented as a Somali businessman was arrested in Melbourne, Australia, after customs officials discovered his suitcase had a false bottom capable of holding arms. Under interrogation he admitted he was the Fatah representative in Somalia and had transported arms for terrorists. He was convicted on 18 September on a charge of having false documents and sentenced to six months in prison. On 25 September he was deported to Somalia.

Austria. Two fedayeen teams of three persons each were arrested in late January 1973 while preparing an operation against the Schoenau transit camp for Soviet Jewish emigres in Vienna. One team was given a four-month suspended sentence and expelled to Syria on 8 March 1973. The other team was expelled from Austria on the charge of misusing Israeli passports and was flown to Beirut on 29 March 1973.

Two fedayeen terrorist seized four hostages aboard a train at Marchegg, Austria, on 28 September 1973. After

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receiving a promise that the Austrians would close the Schoenau transit camp, the terrorists released their hostages and were flown to Libya on 19 September. In December 1973 Libya announced that the two terrorists had been released to fight in the war against Israel.

Brazil. On 15 September 1973 Brazil released a fedayeen terrorist who was involved in an attempt to sabotage an El Al aircraft in London in August 1971 and who had been held by Brazilian authorities since 3 October 1972 for possession of false documents.

Cyprus. On 9 April 1973 eight fedayeen terrorists attacked an El Al aircraft and the Israeli Ambassador's residence in Nicosia. One terrorist died from wounds, and the other seven were sentenced to seven years imprisonment. On 6 December 1973 they were released and flown to Cairo, but later departed for an unspecified Arab country. There is no further information on their whereabouts.

Dominican Republic. On 27 September 1974 seven members of the 12th of January Liberation Movement seized the Venezuelan Consulate in Santo Domingo and held seven hostages for 13 days. After releasing their hostages the terrorists were flown to Panama, where a security officer said they will be treated as exiles.

France. On 14 March 1973 French customs officials arrested two fedayeen who had explosives concealed in their car, to be used in an operation against the Jordanian Embassy in Paris. Two accomplices in Paris also were arrested. All four were later deported.

Five terrorists seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris on 5 September 1973 and held 13 hostages until they were granted safe conduct out of France. They flew to Kuwait where they were detained until October, when the press reported that the five had departed, possibly for Syria, to fight against Israel.

On 19-20 December 1973, 14 terrorists--mostly members of the Turkish Popular Liberation Front who were cooperating with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)--were arrested in a villa outside Paris. The terrorists had grenades, explosives and equipment to make false documents. Four were interrogated and released by the French police without

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charge and it is presumed three left France; the fourth is a Paris restaurant owner. The remaining ten terrorists received sentences ranging from five to 13 months. The time already served in prison was deducted from the sentences, and all presumably are now free.

On 19 January 1975 three terrorists attempted unsuccessfully to attack an El Al plane at Orly airport. They held 10 hostages overnight, and demanded a plane and crew to fly them out of France. French authorities provided an aircraft and the terrorists eventually landed at Baghdad, where they surrendered to Iraqi authorities. Iraq has refused to turn them over to the PLO for trial.

Greece. The two members of Ahmad Abd-al-Ghaffur's Libyan-based group who attacked the passengers in the Athens airport transit lounge on 5 August 1973 were sentenced to death by a Greek court on 23 January 1974. Their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment on 23 April 1974. Greece expelled them on 5 May 1974 to Libya. The two gunmen were apparently freed, however, since one of them was with Abd-al-Ghaffur when he was killed in Beirut on 13 September 1974.

An armed fedayeen terrorist who attempted to break into the Athens office of the Israeli airline El Al on 19 July 1973 and seized hostages at a nearby hotel was granted safe passage by Greek authorities, who accompanied him to the Athens airport. He boarded a flight for Kuwait and left Kuwait for an undisclosed destination on 20 July.

Israel. The Israelis are currently holding four persons involved in international operations. Life sentences were given to two BSO operatives involved in the hijacking of a Sabena airlines jet to Tel Aviv on 8 May 1972 and to the lone Japanese survivor of the 30 May 1972 Lod airport massacre. On 9 December 1974 an Israeli court sentenced the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem to 12 years in prison for smuggling arms to Fatah guerrillas in Israel.

Three Dutch citizens were arrested in Israel on 29 September 1974 for carrying several false passports and literature on the manufacture of bombs. It is not known whether they are still being held or have been expelled from Israel. Israeli authorities reduced the sentences of two French women saboteurs who were convicted in April 1971 for possession of explosives, and deported them from Israel on 20 December 1974. Three other

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Europeans who were convicted with the two women had already been deported. It is assumed that the Israelis are holding a large number of fedayeen arrested for cross-border or internal operations or seized during armed clashes on the Israeli-Lebanese border. These incidents are not considered a part of this report.

Italy. Two Iranian terrorists arrested at Rome airport on 4 April 1973 for carrying arms were sentenced to four years and one month and granted provisional liberty. A fedayeen terrorist who killed a local employee of El Al Airlines in Rome on 27 April 1973 is believed to have been granted provisional liberty. Two Arabs who were injured on 17 June 1973 when a bomb detonated in their car were also granted provisional liberty. There is no further information on a PFLP member arrested on 13 August 1973 for smuggling automobiles. All terrorists released under provisional liberty status are believed to have left Italy with the tacit consent of the authorities.

Two of the five fedayeen arrested by Italian police on 5 September 1973 for possession of two Strela missiles were released on bail in late October 1973 and were flown to Libya in an Italian government plane on about 11 November. The other three were sentenced in February 1974 to five years and two months imprisonment but were granted provisional liberty on 28 February. It is assumed that they quietly left Italy.

Five fedayeen, members of Ahmad Abd-al-Ghaffur's group, firebombed a Pan American jetliner at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on 17 December 1973 and then hijacked a Lufthansa aircraft, taking hostages with them. The terrorists finally surrendered to Kuwait authorities. On 2 March 1974 the terrorists were flown from Kuwait to Cairo where they were to be tried by the PLO, but Egyptian authorities did not release the group to the PLO. On the demand of the four fedayeen who hijacked a British plane from Dubai to Tunis on 22 November 1974, the five Rome terrorists were flown to Tunis and on 7 December 1974 went to Libya with the hijackers and two other terrorists released by the Netherlands. Libya reportedly imprisoned all eleven, but later they appeared to be at liberty in Libya.

Jordan. On 18 September 1973 King Husayn announced a general amnesty for Palestinians and other persons arrested during the September 1970 civil war in Jordan and those accused of political crimes since 1970. Those released included

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the 17 BSO terrorists arrested on 9 February 1973 in connection with a plot against the U.S. Embassy in Amman. Jordan probably is holding other persons arrested since the amnesty for internal or cross-border terrorist operations.

Kuwait. Four terrorists who occupied the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait and seized the Japanese Ambassador and his staff as hostages on 6 February 1974 were granted safe conduct by the Kuwaiti government. On 8 February the four commandos flew to Aden.

Lebanon. In late September 1973, as a gesture of reconciliation toward Syria, Lebanese authorities released two Sa'iqa terrorists who were arrested at Beirut International Airport on 30 August when they attempted to board a flight to Prague with concealed weapons in their luggage and with false passports.

Two members of the Shibbu gang, also known as the Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization, who seized the Beirut branch of the Bank of America on 18 October 1973 and killed two hostages, were sentenced by a Lebanese military court on 9 March 1974, one receiving the death sentence and the other life imprisonment. Another member of the gang was apprehended by Lebanese authorities for attempting to bomb the Pan American Airways office in Beirut on 2 August 1974.

A KLM ground crew employee and five fedayeen were arrested at the Beirut airport on 14 March 1974 for planning to hijack a KLM plane bound for New Delhi and Tokyo. The disposition of this case is not known.

Six PFLP terrorists were arrested on 13-14 November 1974 when they attempted to bomb a Beirut automobile agency specializing in American cars.

Because of the concentration of fedayeen in Lebanon, Lebanese authorities may be holding other fedayeen for various reasons and also Israelis involved in border clashes or incursions.

Libya. In early August 1974 Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhafi dismissed the charges against the three fedayeen and one Japanese who had hijacked a Japan Airlines plane and blew it up in Benghazi on 24 July 1973. Reuters reported that the hijackers had been released and were at

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liberty in Damascus where they arrived on 13 August 1974. The four apparently have complete liberty, since they were also reported to have traveled to Aden and Beirut.

Malawi. On 21 May 1974 the Malawi government released and deported to Zambia two Lebanese hijackers who had seized a South African airliner on 24 May 1972, on a flight from Salisbury to Johannesburg, and diverted the plane to Blantyre. The hijackers were motivated by criminal rather than political reasons. The hijackers had been sentenced in September 1972 to 11 years imprisonment, the maximum penalty under Malawi law. They subsequently went to Cairo.

Morocco. In early October 1974 Moroccan authorities arrested 15 BSO terrorists who were plotting to assassinate King Husayn and possibly other Arab heads of state at the Arab Summit Conference in Rabat. The entire group was released and expelled to Cairo where they were probably turned over to the PLO.

Netherlands. Two terrorists who hijacked a British Airways (BA) plane to Amsterdam on 3 March 1974 were sentenced to five years imprisonment on 6 June 1974. They were released on 24 November 1974 and flown to Tunis as part of an agreement reached with four terrorists who hijacked a BA plane at Dubai on 22 November. On 7 December the two terrorists went to Libya with the four hijackers who had demanded their release and five other terrorists released from Egypt. The two hijackers apparently are at liberty in Libya.

Three members of the Japanese Red Army, who seized the French Ambassador to the Netherlands and 10 other hostages in The Hague on 13 September 1974 and demanded the release of another JRA member from prison, were allowed to leave and flew to Damascus.

Nicaragua. Ten members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), who seized officials and diplomats attending a party in Managua on 27 December 1974, flew to Havana on 30 December with 14 FSLN members who were freed from prison at their demand.

Norway. Two Israelis convicted of espionage in the 21 July 1973 killing of a Moroccan residing in Norway were expelled to Israel in October 1974 after being quietly released under a law permitting prisoners to be freed on probation

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after serving half their sentences. Three other persons convicted in this case are presumably still in prison.

Pakistan. Three gunmen who seized a Greek freighter and hostages in Karachi on 2 February 1974 were given safe passage on 4 February and put aboard a special flight to Cairo. The next day they were flown to Libya.

Paraguay. The two Palestinians who killed an Israeli diplomat's wife on 4 May 1970 are still in prison in Asuncion. Although they once reportedly claimed to be Fatah members, it is now believed that this was not a fedayeen-inspired incident.

On 4 February 1975 a Paraguayan court granted a Colombian request, initiated in July 1973, to extradite a Paraguayan citizen who was one of two persons involved in the 30 May 1973 hijacking of a Colombian airliner. He is currently under arrest in Paraguay.

Singapore. Four terrorists, two Arabs and two Japanese, who attempted to destroy oil storage tanks in Singapore on 31 January 1974 and then hijacked a ferry boat, holding three crewmen hostage, were granted safe passage by the Singapore government, on the demand of the terrorists who seized the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait. The terrorists were flown to Kuwait on 7 February and flew on to Aden with the terrorists who had obtained their release.

Spain. Two Jordanians who were arrested on 17 October 1974 while transiting Spain with concealed weapons destined for a BSO assassination plot in Rabat were released by Spanish authorities on 24 October and expelled to France. They eventually returned to Beirut.

On 5 December 1974 a Spanish military court sentenced three Croatian terrorists to 12 years in prison for hijacking a Scandinavian Airlines aircraft from Sweden to Madrid on 15 September 1972. The hijacking had secured the release of six other Croatians who were in Swedish custody for two terrorist attacks in 1971 against Yugoslav diplomatic missions. On 13 February 1975 Generalissimo Francisco Franco granted a full pardon to the three hijackers. The six who had been released in Sweden were permitted to leave Spain for Paraguay on 23 June 1974. Sweden has requested that three of them be extradited to Sweden for the 1971 murder of the Yugoslav Ambassador. Paraguayan authorities have issued warrants for their arrest but they have not been found. Press stories speculate that the men may have fled to Uruguay.

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Sudan. After prolonged legal delays the eight BSO terrorists involved in the 2 March 1973 slayings of one Belgian and two U.S. diplomats in Khartoum were sentenced to life imprisonment. Two Fatah accomplices were released without charge. President Numaryi reduced the sentence to seven years, and the terrorists were flown to Cairo on 25 June 1974 to serve the remainder of their terms. The Egyptian government, which has imprisoned the terrorists, has been under pressure to turn them over to the PLO but has not yet done so.

Tunisia. Four fedayeen terrorists who hijacked a British Airways jetliner on 22 November 1974 from Dubai and landed at Tunis agreed to be handed over to PLO custody on 7 December. They left for Libya the same day with the seven fedayeen released by Egypt and the Netherlands on their demand. The four hijackers appeared to have freedom of movement in Libya in mid-December 1974.

Turkey. On 26 December 1972 Turkish authorities arrested two members of the BSO for attempting to cross the border into Greece with arms hidden in their car for possible use against Israeli installations and personnel in France. On 8 January the Turkish government expelled the two terrorists to Syria, their point of origin.

United Arab Emirates. Three hijackers seized a KLM plane after take-off from Beirut on 25 November 1973 and landed at Dubai, where they surrendered to UAE officials on 28 November. On 8 December the hijackers were taken to Abu Dhabi where they presumably were turned over to the PLO.

United Kingdom. A fedayeen terrorist allegedly on a mission to Stockholm was sentenced to 18 months in prison for attempting to smuggle weapons into London on 24 December 1972. He was released on 31 December 1973 and put on a flight to Baghdad.

A Libyan national arrested in London on 21 January 1974 for possession of a gasoline bomb, possibly to be used against the El Al office, was sentenced to two years on 19 July 1974 with a recommendation for deportation at the end of his sentence. He will be eligible for release on 23 May 1975 if maximum remission is granted for good conduct.

West Germany. The three BSO survivors of the Munich Olympic massacre on 5 September 1972 were jailed to await

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trial, but several weeks later were released by two other Palestinians who hijacked a West German jetliner. All were flown to Libya and nothing has been heard of them since.

On 18 October 1973 West Berlin police arrested four Arabs for possession of 20 pounds of plastic explosives. On 22 April 1974 one terrorist was sentenced to four years imprisonment and another to three years in juvenile detention. Two were acquitted and expelled from West Berlin. The two prisoners remained in custody until 10 June 1974 when they were released and deported to Cairo. West Berlin authorities explained their action by citing intelligence information that Palestinian terrorists intended terrorist acts to force their release. The two left Cairo for Damascus on 12 June 1974. There is no further information on their whereabouts or on the two previously deported from Germany.

Attached is a statistical summary of the eventual disposition of terrorists involved in the above incidents. It shows the number known to have been arrested and indicates whether they have been released or are still in custody, and also shows the number of terrorists who escaped without arrest--in most cases because they were allowed to depart to another country in exchange for releasing hostages.

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SUMMARY OF ARRESTS AND RELEASES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Arrested</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Allowed to Escape Without Arrest</u>	<u>Currently Held</u>
Argentina	2	2 (extradited to Mexico)		
Austria	6	6	2	
Australia	1	1		
Brazil	1	1		
Cyprus	7	7		
Dominican Republic			7	
Egypt		5		8
France	18	1	8	
Greece	2	2	1	
Israel	*12	5		4
Italy	11	11	5	
Jordan	17	17		

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Arrested</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Allowed to Escape Without Arrest</u>	<u>Currently Held</u>
Kuwait			4	
Lebanon	*17	2		Unknown
Libya	4	4		
Malawi	2	2		
Mexico				2
Morocco	15	15		
Netherlands	2	2	3	
Nicaragua			10	
Norway	5	2		3
Pakistan			3	
Paraguay	3			3
Singapore			4	
Spain	11	11		
Sudan	10	10 (8 expelled to Egypt)		
Tunisia	4	4		

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Arrested</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Allowed to Escape Without Arrest</u>	<u>Currently Held</u>
Turkey	2	2		
United Arab Emirates	3	3		
United Kingdom	2	1		1
West Germany	* 7	7		
	—	—	—	—
**TOTALS	164	140	47	21

* Disposition of some is unknown.

** The totals are approximate since the disposition of some of the terrorists is not known, and a few terrorists have been released by more than one country.